

REGULAR FASHION LETTER

The Modistes of Gotham Send Out Spring and Summer Styles.

SOMETHING TO INTEREST LADIES

New York, March 3.—Although the weather is still wintry or, at least uncertain, there is more than a gentle suggestion of the coming spring in the styles of Lenten costumes. The reason for that phenomenon may be sought in the desire of fashionable women to be the first in the field, to be the leaders of fashion rather than followers. For the sake of gratifying their ambition in that direction fashionable women will gladly submit to little inconveniences, even to big ones if that should be necessary. They will not let the risk of catching cold stand in their way, when the aim of their ambition can be reached. Some of the leaders are well aware of the risk of wearing spring costumes in winter weather and compromise by wearing furs and heavy underwear in combination with spring gowns and waists. The effect of these combinations is rather peculiar, but it is available under the circumstances, and, what means a great deal more, sanctioned by fashion.

Among the new importations from Paris, suitable for early spring wear, are some handsome little shawls of black voile in various fanciful forms and shapes. They are mostly of black voile and are ornamented with embroidery in black or colors and fringes. These shawls are quite ornamental and also practical, as they are warm enough to protect the wearer from raw spring breezes. These shawls for evening wear are not in black, but in various delicate shades and more richly ornamented. There is every reason to believe that these shawls, particularly those for evening wear, will become quite a fad and will be worn all summer as a protection on cool evenings.

Among the various materials adapted for spring wear, which are used prematurely during the present Lenten season are different qualities of English homespun, Scotch tweeds and suitings and French broadcloths. Velvet is comparatively little used in these and where it is used it is invariably relieved by needle work. Furs are still extensively used in connection with these costumes, which are not designed for warmth. The consequence is that furs are still in demand and, especially the better grades bring higher prices than during the winter season.

What emphasizes the prepossessiveness of fashion at the present time even more than the combination of furs and dresses of light spring materials is the fact that straw hats are freely worn with fur sets. Most of the hats are imported or made after imported models and there are some decidedly handsome creations among them. Combinations of black and white, with just a touch of color, to relieve the eye, promise to become favorites.

Among the many novelties shown in dress materials for early spring wear are faced cloths, that is cloths showing different colors on two sides. Or course, they are used in such a way that both sides are shown in the dress. These cloths are shown in charming combinations of colors, one of the handsomest being in orchid violet on one side, mauve and white on the other. This kind of cloth can be used to advantage for gowns as well as for jackets, vests and capes and, once used to highly artistic effects of a striking character. Silk and chenille passementeries and silk braids in harmonious or contrasting shades are suitable for trimming purposes.

The popularity of tailor-made gowns seems to be on the increase rather than on the decline as they seemed to be during the winter. They are again ultra fashionable and are used not only for street wear, but also for more pretentious occasions. Tailor-made skirts for morning wear are made rather short, not longer than two inches from the ground. Skirts for more formal occasions, however, make up for the shortness of the walking skirts. They must touch the ground all around and some of them are two inches longer than necessary to touch the ground. There is nothing pretty in that style and besides being awkward it is to be condemned from a sanitary point of view. However, if there be a thousand and one objections to that style, it would be worn nevertheless so long as it is the fashion.

Brown promises the most popular and fashionable color this spring and many of the imported goods show a great and unusually handsome variety of shades of that color. Brown mixtures are used in all kinds of materials, from tweeds and suitings to homespun, and among the recent importations solid cloths and crepes in a brown with a reddish tint are particularly attractive. Corresponding to the fashion in dress goods brown is also used in gloves, hats and veils. If shirtings of different material are worn with brown skirts, the waists will at least show a touch of brown in the trimming.

Hardanger cloth, long known as the favorite material used as the basis for the flat stitch embroidery which are imported in such beautiful and original patterns from Scandinavia, is becoming quite fashionable and will be extensively used this season. The cloth itself or imitations of it will be used in great forms. Embroidered stripes will be used not only for dresses and cuffs, but in flat pieces for figured dress suitings. Colored cuffs and belt ends of that material, embroidered in pleasing and delicately shaded patterns are shown in the shops, together with Russian embroidery in blue and red. In a few instances embroidered bands of Har-

danger cloth are even used for trimming hats.

The opening of the spring season will bring a bewildering array of charming creations in hats, toques, crepeones and other styles of hats and, judging from the samples shown in the shops, they will be handsomer than ever before. Just now the trimmings seem to take the fancy of a great many women, but it is not becoming to every style of beauty. For that reason there is cause to be thankful that fashion allows such a wide range in the selection of forms. One of the most popular hats is the boat shaped turban. Among those shown in the shops there are some charming specimens of fine, flexible straw with the crown in white and the closely rolled rim of a dark color. Some of the hats are all white, with the exception of a narrow line of dark color along the brim. Straws, being the popular color of the season, is shown in some exquisitely handsome hats of that description. They go well with a dress in a corresponding shade of brown.

Among the many charming materials exhibited in the shops just now is one, which deserves especial mention. It is a new kind of flowered silk material, too sheer for China or India silk, too firm for silk-gauze and is prettily decorated with dainty floral sprays upon a white ground. This material is particularly adapted for young girls, but, of course, are suitable only for the summer season.

Embroideries and drawwork designs promise to be unusually popular this season. Drawwork effects are particularly plentiful in the shops and are shown in endless varieties. There are even materials of a lace appearance with fine cotton or linen threads, which give the effect of an all over drawn work design. Tulle and other drawwork patterns are used extensively in insertions, edges and flouncings and some beautiful designs are shown in the shops.

Among the recent exhibits of new styles in hats there is one in the form of a long, narrow and flat bag, which has the appearance of several open envelopes put together and stitched together at their lower edge. Only the center compartment has a narrow metal rim, while the others are merely held together by the bands. Another, much smaller bag, which is of heavier leather, is also flat and has several compartments for holding cards, bills and a handkerchief. The outside flaps curve over and have slits through which the head is put in holding the bag. These bags are made in every imaginable color and are intended to match the color of the dress with which they are worn. Japanese embroidered leather bags in different colors are particularly suitable, as they can be worn with dresses of different colors.

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TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Several Important Bernalillo County Cases Decided.

JUDGMENT IN SENA CASE AFFIRMED

The territorial supreme court met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon. The following justices were on the bench: Chief Justice W. J. Mills and Associate Justices John R. McFie, Frank W. Parker and B. H. Baker.

Business on the bench there were present: Jose M. Sena, clerk of the court; W. L. Hartlett, solicitor general, and W. B. Chiswick, United States attorney.

In case No. 908, United States of America, appellee, vs. Lewis E. Deane, appellant, an order for setting aside the judgment was granted.

In case No. 909, the Territory of New Mexico, appellee, vs. J. R. McDougal, appellant, was submitted on record. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 1052, the Territory of New Mexico, appellee, vs. L. Clark, appellant, time was extended to April 1, to perfect bill of exception.

In case No. 1060, the Territory of New Mexico, appellee, vs. George Barker, appellant, vs. the Mayor and City Council of the city of Socorro, appellant, was affirmed. The case is an appeal from Socorro county.

In case No. 994, Henry Lockhart, et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Leeds, et al., appellees, was affirmed. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 998, the Territory of New Mexico, vs. the personal and real estate property described in the delinquent tax list of the county of Bernalillo, for the year 1900, appellants, vs. reversed and remanded. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 977, Amy J. McAllister, plaintiff in error, vs. James H. Hinchinson, defendant in error, motion for a hearing overruled. The case is an appeal from Grant county.

In case No. 1071, Raymond H. Ripley, et al., plaintiffs and appellees, vs. the Choctaw Gold Mining company, defendant, and American Engineering Works, intervenors and appellants, was affirmed. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 1029, Grunfeld Brothers, appellants, vs. D. R. Brownell, et al., appellees, affirmed and remanded for further proceedings. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 1046, the United States of America, appellee, vs. Mariano F. Sena, appellant, affirmed. The case is an appeal from the First Judicial district court.

In case No. 589, First National Bank of Albuquerque, appellants, vs. Esmeralda Lewison, appellee, reversed and remanded. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

In case No. 892, the Territory of New Mexico, appellee, vs. the personal and real estate land and property described in the delinquent tax list of Bernalillo county in the Territory of New Mexico, appellee, reversed and remanded. The case is an appeal from Bernalillo county.

Halley S. King of Albuquerque, was admitted to practice law at the bar of the court.

A. R. Brice of Roswell, was given until the next regular term of the court to appear for roll call and take the oath of office.

FRISKY CHORUS GIRLS

DRANK CHAMPAGNE, MADE LOVE. KICKED UP THEIR HEELS AND HAD JOLLY TIME WITH THE JOHNNIES.

The advent of the Weber & Fields aggregation at the Grand Friday was lively, but the departure Sunday morning was red hot. It was a sizzling and as a result many a Los Angeles Johnnie still feels the need of a wet towel around his head and a pitcher of ice water near at hand.

"The Johnnies of San Francisco are slow," was the thunderbolt with which the frisky chorus girls staggered the "Friscoites" a week or so ago. There was no such verdict to render about these of Los Angeles. It was after 2 o'clock in the morning when the special pulled out of the Santa Fe depot, but it went with a whoop and a hurrah that startled the natives near the river.

The weary traveler who had fallen asleep in the depot while waiting over for an early morning train was given a severe shock and for a few minutes thought he had surely passed to another world.

He had made himself comfortable in a corner of the waiting room and was sleeping peacefully when suddenly awoke with a start. He surely heard singing. Hundreds of voices were united in a song that sounded mightily like "Bedalia."

Bedalia in the Santa Fe depot at 2 o'clock in the morning!

The traveler rubbed his eyes and hurried out to the platform, but the instant he appeared at the door he heard a feminine shout of "A man," and before he knew what was happening he had been whisked into a mass of dancing, singing girls and men and on each side he had fluffy haired bunch of smiles.

breaking all "dancing water" records. There was a popping of many corks and many a toast to Los Angeles.

Shortly after 2 the special train pulled out for Albuquerque, where the company opens a new house.

After the Saturday night performance there was a luncheon at Leyva's and the genial proprietor has as a souvenir a napkin in the center of which John T. Kelly had drawn a German with a stein in hand and about which all the company signed their names.—Los Angeles Record.

They Had a "Time" Here.

A large majority of the chorus girls in Weber & Fields company also had a royal time here, and they did not find the "Joannies" of Albuquerque very slow. A number of the girls visited old town, and there, it is said, they purchased a wagon load of wood, dumped the wood on the ground, and on getting aboard, no wagon requested the driver to drive them to all the drinkable resorts in the town. A real resort was missed, and when the girls returned to this side, late Monday afternoon, some of them were not able to do their stunts on the stage that night. In fact they were taken in charge by overseers of the company and hustled off to their berths, where they knew nothing of the performance going on without them at the new Weber house and, where they were still sound asleep when the special train pulled out for Denver.

The Plain Reason.

The reason that Weber & Fields' big company of "all stars" did not impress Denver audiences with the perfection of their presentation as has been expected, was due to the worn-out condition of the performers. The eighty people that left New York for the coast a few weeks ago have been hurried along from place to place, given little or no time to rest.—Denver News.

Distorted at Las Vegas.

The Denver papers which reached the city today don't seem exactly to agree with the verdict given in Albuquerque that Weber & Fields, as at present organized, are not as fine an attraction as the public is led to suppose. In fact, the Denver papers are chaste to a remarkable degree over the clever presentation of the burlesque "Catherine" by the company; upon the color and gorgeousness, and pretty girls, and brilliant spectacular work.—Las Vegas Optic.

PURIM FESTIVAL

JEWS CELEBRATE THIS FESTIVAL WHILE OTHERS OBSERVE LENT.

While other churches are observing the solemn season of Lent, the Jews are holding their festival of joy.

The earliest of these festivals, known as "The Feast of Purim," was celebrated Tuesday. Though not so well known as the feast of the Passover, which the Jews celebrate the Thursday before Easter, and which is their spring festival, the Purim festival is a significant one to the Jew. It is based upon the book of Esther. In observing it the Jews send gifts to the poor.

In speaking of the festival Rabbi Friedman, of Denver, said to the Republican: "Purim is based upon the book of Esther. The date of the origin of this book is doubtful. Some critics say it was written the fourth century B. C. to commemorate the delivery of the Jews from the cruel edict of Haman—the vizier of King Ahasuerus. Other scholars say the book was written during Macedonian era 160 B. C. to encourage the struggling patriots of the Jews to throw off the yoke of Syrian despotism.

"Others place the book when Rome threatened Israel.

"Purim is a festival of joy. It symbolizes Israel's freedom and salvation. The heroine of the book of Esther is Esther. The heroine of Purim is Esther. Mordechai is the hero of the festival.

"The festival of Purim is deeply planted in the affections of the Jews. Though a minor holiday it marks the season when the poor are remembered. The custom of sending gifts to the poor, called 'Sheachmonoth,' is a form of considerable philanthropy which characterizes the celebration of the day. Individuals and institutions are liberally remembered when the gladness of Purim comes around.

"The festival of Purim impresses many practical lessons upon the Jews of today. It reminds him of the fact that when persecution threatens, the rich suffer with the poor, the learned with the ignorant.

"Mordchai said to Esther in the book: 'Imagine not that thy soul alone will be saved from among all the Jews because thou art the wife of the king. For if thou art silent at this time deliverance will come from another source, but thou and thy house will perish.'

"The world has always treated the Jews as a solidarity. It has forbidden the Jew to be an individual. The least and lowliest are ranked in the eyes of the world with the best and the noblest. This is the fate of all minorities.

"The crying injustice done the Jew throughout the ages is largely due to the lack of individualizing us. We have not a monopoly of virtue nor have we a monopoly of vice. We ask merely to be regarded as individuals.

long as it will while its venom and shoots its poisoned arrows at the Jew, so long as there elation call for the truths that he incarnates. He who suffers hatred most has reached love strongest. He who is the victim of injustice is the promoter of justice, for he suffered injustice for justice. He will be the exponent of justice, love and knowledge."

THREE TONS OF LITERATURE

CHICAGO'S CHARITABLE DONATE THAT AMOUNT OF READING MATTER TO SICK SOLDIERS AT BAYARD.

Chaplain Gavitt of Fort Bayard, N. M., while in the east recently, inserted a short "classified" ad in a Chicago paper of wide circulation asking for donations of reading matter for the patients at the United States government sanitarium for consumptives at Fort Bayard. He designated convenient places throughout the city in which the literature might be deposited and that it would be called for within a certain time. The response was instantaneous. From all quarters of that big throbbing hive of industry came pouring in bundle after bundle of papers and magazines and books enough to form a nucleus for a good sized library. When the day for collecting the reading material from the four quarters of the city came, the dutiful chaplain found that he had considerable time and trouble. It was finally collected and when weighed for shipment showed that the people of Chicago had actually contributed three tons of literature for Uncle Sam's sick wards.

BUILD ITS OWN PLANT

SANTA FE REFUSES TO STAND AN ADVANCE IN WATER RATE.

The Santa Fe company has perfected plans for a new waterworks of its own to supply engines at Winfield, Kansas. A pump house and tank will be built at the round house west of the Southern Kansas bridge. The tank will be of steel sixty feet high, with a stand pipe twenty-five feet higher. This will give ample pressure to force water through a ten-inch main to the south station. At that place will be two "cranes," one at each end of the station, so north or south bound trains can water without unnecessary delay. This step seems to have been caused by an increase of the charges of the Winfield water company. On January 1 the rate was advanced from \$75 to \$120 a month. The railroad can save considerable on the latter rate by building its own plant.

RUSSIA'S HARD PROBLEM

SLOW WORK MOVING TROPS ON SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: The transportation problem before Russia is more difficult than the public realizes. Assuming the problem is to move 100,000 troops mobilized along the Siberian road, between Irkutsk and St. Petersburg, the distance from St. Petersburg to the seat of war is 6,000 miles. It is safe, therefore to assume there is an average train haul of 3,000 for this movement. Applying the haul to this country, it means moving 100,000 troops and supplies from Salt Lake to southern Florida on a single track lightly constructed road, with short passing tracks, limited water supply and all the limited facilities that go with such a road with light tonnage.

The absolute perfection of train operating for such a road would be 400 troops per train of eight cars. This would call for 250 trains; for every three trains of troops add one train of baggage, tents, provisions on route and accessories. This makes eighty-three more trains. Assuming there are 10,000 cavalry, they would occupy 625 cars, or 32 trains of horses; 5,000 artillery would mean five trains of field pieces; a total of 370 trains, not to mention the freight trains of substance and supplies of all kinds to be sent to Manchuria to keep the present army and the incoming army from starving.

For the 2,000 mile haul, the engine run would be 150 miles. This makes twenty relays of engines for each train, and 7,400 engines would be required for this troop movement alone, but as one engine for ten miles of road is a fair quota, it would allow but 300 engines available for the work, and on the basis of 7,400 engines immediately available. It would take at the rate of 300 miles per day train movement, ten days. As only 300 engines are available, it would take approximately twenty-five times longer, or 250 days, in which to complete the movement of this army, with its immediate supplies.

W. E. Martin, clerk of the Fifth judicial district court, who was at Christchurch in attendance upon court, came in from the north last night and proceeded on to Socorro today, and tomorrow proceed to Lincoln, where district court for Lincoln county convenes on next Monday.

Friday evening at 7:45 regular services take place at Temple Albert. The lecture on Jewish history will be omitted this week, and instead a sermon on Mordechai and Esther, the heroes of the Purim story, will be given. The public is welcome.

J. B. Burg, of Washington, D. C., arrived last night from the east. Mrs. Burg, who is a daughter of the late Mariano B. Otero, reached the city at few days ago.

A Johnson, advance agent for "Two Married Women," is in the city for the purpose of securing a date for his show.

NEW MAP HAS MANY FLAWS

It is incomplete, incorrect and the Spelling of Names Misleading.

MAP OF ERRATIC NAMES

The new map of New Mexico, issued by the department of the interior, while the best to be had, is still so far from being accurate or complete that a new edition, with proper corrections and additions, should be demanded by Delegate D. B. Rodey. In the matter of orthography, the nomenclature is bewildering. Within an inch of space occur the words Cochiti, Cochiti and Cochiti; the words James, James and James. Then there is a Russian looking appellation of comanants, Cobble, probably intended for Cobello. Pests and Pintada, Progresso instead of Progreso; Agua de Leña, Beriville and Beriville; Caboson and Caboson, when Caboson is probably intended; Tuerro and Tuerro; Huerita instead of Huerita, Ojo Caliente and Caliente; San Domingo and Santa Domingo; San Felipe and Santa Felipe; Guadalupe and Guadalupe; Chimara, Cerillos, Carrillon, and Carrion; Corro Verde, Los Alamos, Esp. de Santa, Durro Canoe; Mantano and Manzano, and many other misspellings or double and triple spellings of the same names occur. In one-half of the instances names consisting of two words are spelled as one, such as Whiteoak, Pensabance, Lulus, Birtinote, while the other half the original two words are given like La Trinchera, Las Cruces, Las Vegas. The old Spanish Yild-fonso appears immediately after Pile-fonso, and Vaca near Baka. Thus, it almost every county these glaring inconsistencies exhibit lack of care or lack of knowledge or both.

The Arroyo Hondo appears as a mighty river system in Santa Fe county, but there is not even a hair line to indicate that there is such a stream as the Santa Fe river and according to the map, Santa Fe is situated in a waterless desert. Places like French which have only a section house, or places like Buckman's abandoned over a year ago, appear prominently on the map, while an important railroad junction point like Kennedy is conspicuous by its absence, as are also places like Hazen, Tesquite, Agua Prieta, Santa Clara Pueblo, La Madraza, San Antonio, Palma and other settlements and postoffices which have at least 150 to 160 and more inhabitants and are from two to three hundred years old. Way out in the wilds of Valencia and Socorro counties, old ruins are indicated conspicuously on the map, while there isn't a flock or a speck to indicate the 20,000 cliff dwellers' ruins in the Pajarito park, twenty miles west of Santa Fe. The Albuquerque Eastern railway which isn't built as yet is indicated, while the New Mexico and Southwestern railroad in Rio Arriba county, nearing completion and of which twenty-two miles were finished several months ago, it isn't marked at all. Espanola is still in Santa Fe county according to the map although the last legislative assembly annexed it to Rio Arriba county and the Oscura precinct still lingers in Socorro county, although by legislative enactment it belongs to Otero county. Santa Fe de la Vaca is west of the Rio Grande instead of on the east of it, where it was when last heard from.

In many respects the latest post-office map of New Mexico, as well as the sheets covering New Mexico issued by the United States geologic survey are much more accurate, consistent and complete as to New Mexico geography than is the map issued by the interior department, and it is a wonder that they were not consulted in compiling the new map.

Chicago Ball Club's Trip.

Chicago, March 4.—The Chicago club of the American league leaves today for its spring training trip through the south. Early in the coming week games will be played at Fort Worth and Dallas, after which there will be a week of practice work at Marlin Springs. After leaving Marlin Springs the team will play in Houston, Shreveport and Galveston, and then go to New Orleans for practice and games with the local clubs. On March 30 the club will start north, playing at Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Memphis, and from April 4 to 12 will play local clubs through Ohio, reaching Detroit in time for the opening game of the season.

O'Keefe vs. Clifford.

Salt Lake City, March 4.—Jack O'Keefe of Chicago and Jack Clifford, the Salt Lake City lightweight, are slated for a fight tonight before a local athletic club. The articles call for a twenty-round contest at 135 pounds. The two are regarded as evenly matched and as a consequence the bout is expected to be one of the fire-hottest seen hereabouts in a long time.

Ryan and Melody to Meet.

Chicago, March 4.—The Battery D club has arranged an attractive program for its boxing show to be pulled off tonight. In the wind-up "Buddy" Ryan and "Bitty" Melody will meet in a ten round bout.

J. A. Graves, a shoe merchant of Winslow, came in from the north last night and proceeded on to Winslow. A short time ago Mr. Graves passed through this city with the remains of his wife for Manitoba, Canada, where the funeral and burial took place the other day.

FALSE RUMORS

Some malicious person has put in circulation a report that The Citizen had been sold. The rumor is false in every particular.